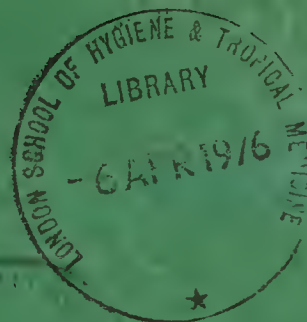


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CITY OF ST. ALBANS



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. NORMAN-TAYLOR, M.D. (LOND.), D.P.H., D.I.H., *F.R.S.H.*

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

L. A. CROFT, M.A.P.H.I., *F.R.S.H.*

FOR THE YEAR

1971



ST. ALBANS CITY

HEALTH AND PROTECTION COMMITTEE

Alderman J. Farrelly (Chairman)
Councillor C.J. Bayley
Councillor G. Bilsborough
Councillor E. Dobson
Councillor E.H. Hodges
Councillor I.R. McNeill
Councillor J.H. Penton
Councillor R.J. Perry
Councillor R.E. Stagg
Councillor G.C. Woollatt (Vice-Chairman)

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

W. Norman-Taylor, M.D.(Lond.), D.P.H., D.I.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health

P.B.M. O'Reilly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health

R.E.C. Goddard, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector (Retired 9.8.71)

L.A. Croft, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector (Appointed 9.9.71)

F.W.P. Harmsworth, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector (Appointed 28.10.71)

D.E. Allamand, M.A.P.H.I.
M.J. Gleadow, M.A.P.H.I.

J.D. Buxton
Student Public Health Inspector

J.D. Curzon, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
Public Analyst

Mrs. M. Nunn
Senior Clerk Typist

Miss K.D. Freeman (Resigned August)
Miss N.E. Fowler (Appointed August)
Junior Clerk Typist

R.H. Fox
Public Health Assistant

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of St. Albans.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the Year 1971, together with the Report of your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Croft. Mr. Croft was appointed Chief Public Health Inspector in September 1971, in succession to Mr. Goddard. I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the loyal support which I received from Mr. Goddard. Members will be well aware of the many years of valuable service which he gave to the City. He first took up his duties here in 1931, and his unrivalled experience of our local problems, gleaned over the years, was highly valued, not only by the Council, but also by a succession of medical officers of health, and I am pleased to be able to record here my gratitude to him in assisting me in like manner when I first came to this town.

I now turn to the present. The long gestation period of the new National Health Service (1974 model) drags slowly on. As I write, we still await the definitive white paper on the precise way in which the new service will be shaped. As a clue to the possible way the Government is thinking, we have had the "Hunter Report" on medical administration. This, among many other matters, recommends that there should be a "District Community Physician" and it is to be presumed that the local M.O.H. will be reincarnated in this form. What is still uncertain is the precise way in which the "DCP" will link up with the new district local authorities. The duties of local authorities, according to the Bill now before Parliament, would appear to be much as before. The District Councils will therefore still need to be in touch with a medical adviser. From a health administration point of view the system found in the old County Boroughs is undoubtedly the most efficient, with the one M.O.H. covering all aspects of health. Unfortunately this is not to be the pattern, as had been widely hoped. However, in Hertfordshire we have always had the next best thing, namely M.O'sH. who are also County Divisional Medical Officers. Thus we, in this County, already have a firm foundation on which, to plan our new functions, and one in which the transition to the new system should not disrupt existing arrangements too violently.

Whatever the planners may plan, one thing is clear: the work is still there to be done. An M.O.H., under whatever title he may be given, is still the "watch dog of the health of the people", and to perform this function he must be on the spot, he must be known - not only to the Councillors but also to the public. Let us hope that this valuable link will not be interfered with.

My account of what I, and Mr. Croft, have done on your behalf during 1971, to safeguard the health of the people whom you represent, will be found in the pages which follow.

W. Norman-Taylor,

Medical Officer of Health.

St. Albans.

June 1972

Section A

HEALTH STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population	52,690
Area (in acres)	5,129
Number of Inhabited Houses on the Rate Books	
Dwelling House	17,354
Shops with Living Accommodation	237
Licensed Premises with Living Accommodation	63
Rateable Value	£3,552,895

BIRTHS

	<u>Number</u>	<u>St.Albans</u>	<u>Herts.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Live Births - and Rate per 1,000 population	877	16.6	15.1	16.0
Illegitimate Live Births - and Rate % of total live births	65	7.0	5.6	8.0
Stillbirths - Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	11	12.0	9.9	12.0
Infant deaths (deaths under one year) - rate per 1,000 live births	16	18.0	15.1	18.0
Illegitimate Infant deaths - and Illegitimate infant death rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	3	46.0	24.2	24.0
Neo-Natal deaths (deaths under 4 weeks of age) and Rate per 1,000 total live births	10	11.0	10.8	12.0
Early Neo-Natal deaths (deaths under 1 week) and Rate per 1,000 total live births	7	8.0	8.6	10.0
Peri-Natal deaths (stillbirths and deaths under one week) - Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	18	20.0	18.3	22.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	-	-	0.2	-

There was a small decrease in the actual number of births (7) in the City in 1971 as compared with 1970, and the birth rate showed a very slight decrease from 16.8 live births per 1,000 population in 1970 to 16.6 in 1971. The adjusted comparable birth rate of 16.4 compares with 14.7 for the County of Hertfordshire and 16.0 for England and Wales.

There were 11 stillbirths in 1971, compared with 5 in 1970, giving a stillbirth rate of 12.0 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths, compared with 6 in 1970.

Corrected Birth Rate (Crude rates multiplied by the "Comparability factor" to allow for difference in age and sex population as compared with country as a whole).

	<u>St. Albans</u>	<u>Factor</u>	<u>Herts.</u>	<u>Factor</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Crude Birth Rate	16.6	0.99	15.1	0.94	16
Corrected Birth Rate	16.4		14.2		16

Comments on Births

17 children died under the age of 1 compared with 19 in 1970, a decrease of 2.
10 of these were under 4 weeks and 7 under 1 week.

Considering together the stillbirths, and those children who died in the first week of life (that is, those children whose death resulted as a complication of pregnancy, and childbirth), the perinatal mortality rate was 20 compared with 16.0 in 1970. Although all these rates vary from the previous year, these differences are really very small and all could be due to chance variations. The national figures for England and Wales are given for comparison.

DEATHS

Number of Deaths: 558
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population: 10.6

There were 558 deaths in the City in 1971, compared with 615 in 1970. This gives a death rate of 10.6 compared with a death rate of 11.7 in 1970. When these figures are corrected, the death rate treated in this way becomes 11.0 in 1971 against 12.2 in 1970. The death rate for England and Wales to be compared with this is 11.6.

<u>Corrected Rate</u>	<u>St. Albans</u>	<u>Factor</u>	<u>Herts.</u>	<u>Factor</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Crude Death Rate	10.6	1.04	9.0	1.13	11.6
Corrected Death Rate	11.0		10.2		11.6

Death, Birth, Infant Mortality, Stillbirth and Peri-Natal Mortality Rates

<u>Year</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>	<u>Stillbirth Rate</u>	<u>Peri-Natal Mortality Rate</u>
1950	11.3	16.3	33.3		
1951	12.0	16.4	27.6		
1952	10.6	16.5	27.1		
1953	11.5	15.6	29.9		
1954	10.8	15.4	18.5		
1955	10.3	15.9	15.2		
1956	11.0	16.3	15.8		
1957	10.9	15.5	15.0		
1958	10.5	16.9	22.3		
1959	11.5	17.6	16.3		
1960	10.8	19.3	13.7		
1961	11.6	16.5	8.5	24.9	30.8
1962	10.8	18.4	15.1	19.1	29.7
1963	11.7	18.9	18.9	13.5	24.8
1964	10.2	17.4	16.7	20.7	27.3
1965	11.3	19.3	12.9	12.8	20.6
1966	10.3	17.5	15.3	8.6	17.3
1967	10.3	16.8	24.0	16.0	26.0
1968	11.2	15.2	12.5	11.2	19.8
1969	10.6	16.2	16.0	14.0	24.0
1970	11.7	16.8	19.0	6.0	16.0
1971	10.6	16.6	18.0	12.0	20.0

Causes of Death

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Disease	1	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	11	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	15	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	10
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	5	-
Leukaemia	1	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	11	14
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	2
Diabetes Mellitus	6	1
Avitaminoses, etc.	-	1
Other Endocrine etc, Diseases	-	2
Anaemias	-	1
Meningitis	1	1
Mental Disorders	-	1
Multiple Sclerosis	-	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	4	-
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	4
Hypertensive Disease	8	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease	84	64
Other Forms of Heart Disease	6	9
Cerebrovascular Disease	44	47
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	12	15
Pneumonia	18	21
Bronchitis and Emphysema	31	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	2
Asthma	-	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	2
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	6
Congenital Anomalies	3	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	2	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	8	3
All Other Accidents	5	6
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	5
All Other External Causes	-	1
	<hr/>	
Totals:	296	262
	<hr/>	

It will be seen that the principal causes of death were, as has been usual in recent years, the following:-

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1970</u>		<u>1969</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Cancer Lung	15	6	32	5	28	6
Cancer Stomach	11	4	5	7	6	4
Coronary	84	64	96	62	67	50
Stroke	44	47	34	60	29	54
Pneumonia	18	21	18	22	24	19
Bronchitis	31	5	21	8	17	13

Coronary and cancer of the lung are common in middle aged men and of the above totals, 8 men under 65 died of cancer of the lung and 24 died of coronary. Cancer of the stomach is not uncommon at this age, too, and 4 men under 65 died of this during the year. There were no deaths from tuberculosis, but the fact that this disease is still a major threat is shown in the figures for England and Wales below. Of the 6 suicides listed, 2 were under the age of 45.

Number of Deaths and Death Rates from
Cancer and Tuberculosis, 1971, in England and Wales

The provisional number of deaths and death rates per million population for England and Wales during the year, 1971, are as follows:-

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Rate/Million</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	25,137	5,609	30,746	1,060	224	630
Other Cancer	37,860	48,291	86,151	1,596	1,924	1,765
Respiratory Tuberculosis	672	253	925	28	10	19
Other Tuberculosis	111	86	197	5	3	4

Deaths from coronary and from certain forms of cancer, particularly lung cancer, are on the increase and, while the infectious diseases, the major killers of an earlier generation, have largely been conquered by improved standards of living and hygiene, immunisation and modern methods of treatment with germ killing drugs, the degenerative and malignant diseases emerge as the great public health problem of the present. Much can be done by the individual to reduce his or her chances of succumbing prematurely to one of these conditions but unfortunately like so much good advice it is easier to give than to act upon. There is no doubt, nevertheless, that (1) dietary control to avoid overweight and intestinal stasis due to the consumption of refined foods, (2) the taking of regular exercise, and (3) the shunning of cigarettes would, if widely adopted have a dramatic effect on the figures quoted in these pages.

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Section B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Welfare Centres and Clinics

Bricket Wood - St. Luke's Church Hall

Infant Welfare	2nd and 4th Tuesdays - 2-4 p.m. (Dr. Attends)
Vaccination & Immunisation	3rd Wednesdays - 9.30-11.30 a.m.

Colney Heath - The Pavilion

Infant Welfare	1st and 3rd Tuesdays - 2-4 p.m. (Dr. Attends)
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Harpenden - 40 Luton Road (Tel: Harpenden 2040)

Ophthalmic	Mondays - 9.30-11.15 a.m. (By Appointment)
Vaccination & Immunisation	2nd & 4th Wednesday in Month - 10.30-11.30 a.m. (Dr. Attends)
Speech Therapy	Tuesdays & Thursdays - 9.30-12 noon 2-4 p.m. (By Appointment)
Infant Welfare	Wednesdays - 1.45-4.00 p.m. (Dr. Attends)
Dental	Monday } 9.30-12 noon to } Friday } 2-4 p.m. (By Appointment)
Cytology Clinic	Thursdays 9.30-11.30 a.m. (By Appointment)

Harpenden - Batford J.M.I. School, Pickford Hill.

Infant Welfare	2nd & 4th Thursdays - 1.45-4.00 p.m. (Dr. Attends)
Speech Therapy	Tuesday - 2-4 p.m.

Harpenden - Health Annexe Grove Road.

Infant Welfare	Fridays - 2-4.30 p.m. (Dr. Attends 2nd & 4th)
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London Colney - Community Centre, Caledon Road.

Vaccination & Immunisation	Fridays - 9.30-12 noon (Dr. Attends)
Infant Welfare	Thursdays - 1.45-4.30 p.m. (Dr. Attends)

Redbourn - Congregational Hall

Infant Welfare	2nd & 4th Tuesdays - 2.30-4.30 p.m.
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St. Albans - School Hall, Branch Road.

Infant Welfare	Mondays - 1.30-4 p.m. (Dr. Attends 2nd & 4th)
Vaccination & Immunisation	1st Monday - 2-4 p.m.

St. Albans - Mandeville Health Clinic,
Mandeville Drive.
(Tel: St. Albans 50471)

Infant Welfare	Thursdays - 2-4 p.m. (Dr. Attends 1st, 3rd & 4th)
Dental	Tuesdays } 9.30-12 noon Wednesdays } 2-4 p.m. (By Appointment)
Immunisation & Vaccination	1st, 3rd & 4th Thursdays - 2-2.30 p.m.

St. Albans - Margaret Wix Health Clinic,
High Oaks.
Tel: St. Albans 56994

Infant Welfare	Wednesdays - 1.30-4 p.m. (Dr. Attends 2nd & 4th)
Speech Therapy	Tuesdays - 2-4 p.m.
Dental	Mondays } Thursdays } a.m. & Fridays } p.m. (By Appointment)

St. Albans - Prae Wood Health Annexe,
King Harry Lane.
(Tel: St. Albans 65719)

Infant Welfare	Wednesdays - 2-4 p.m. (Dr. Attends 1st & 3rd)
Immunisation & Vaccination	4th Wednesdays - 2-4 p.m.

St. Albans - Principal Health Clinic,
Divic Centre.
(Tel: St. Albans 59211)

Immunisation & Vaccination	Mondays - 9-12 noon (Dr. Attends 9.30 a.m.)
Dental	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday - 9.30-12.30 p.m. : 2-5 p.m. Saturdays - 9.30-12 noon (alternate)
Orthoptic	Monday - 9-12 noon : 2-4.30 p.m. Wednesday - 9-12 noon : 2-4.30 p.m. Thursday - 9.30-12 noon : 2-4.30 p.m. Friday - 9-12 noon : 2-4.30 p.m. (By Appointment)
Ophthalmic	Monday and Tuesday - 9.30-12.30 p.m. (By Appointment)
Speech Therapy	Tuesday - 9.30-12 noon : 1.30-4.30 p.m. Thursday - 1.30-4.30 p.m. (By Appointment)
Ante-Natal	Wednesday - 2-4 p.m.

St. Albans - Principal Health Clinic (continued)

Infant Welfare	Tuesday & Friday - 1.30-4 p.m. (Dr. Attends) (Welfare Foods issued Tuesday and Friday)
Audiometrician	2nd Tuesday - 2-4.30 p.m. Thursdays - 9.30-12.30 p.m. : 2-5 p.m. Fridays - 2-4.30 p.m. (By Appointment)
Audiology	2nd & 4th Wednesdays - 9.30-12 noon 2-4 p.m. 2nd Tuesday - 2.00-4.30 p.m. (By Appointment)
Cytology	Mondays - 6.30-9 p.m. } By Fridays - 9.30-12 noon } Appointment

St. Albans - Cunningham Hill Health Clinic
Cell Barnes Lane,
(Tel: St. Albans 53025)

Infant Welfare	Mondays - 2-4.30 p.m. Wednesdays - 2-4.30 p.m. (Dr. Attends)
Immunisation & Vaccination	1st & 3rd Thursdays - 9.30-12 noon (By Appointment)

St. Albans - Skyswood Health Clinic,
Marshalswick Estate.
(Tel: St. Albans 57041)

Infant Welfare	Fridays - 2-4.30 p.m. (Dr. Attends)
Immunisation & Vaccination	Mondays - 2-4 p.m.
Speech Therapy	Thursday - 9.30-12 noon (By Appointment)
Dental	Mondays } Tuesdays } 10-12 noon Wednesdays } 2-4 p.m. Fridays } (By Appointment)

St. Albans City Hospital - Normandy Road Wing.
(Tel: St. Albans 52211)

V.D. (Women)	Thursdays - 1.30-3 p.m.
V.D. (Men)	Tuesdays - 4-6 p.m.
Post-Natal	Wednesdays - 11 a.m.
Chest Clinic	Mondays - 9 a.m. } Wednesday - 9 a.m. } By Appointment Thursdays - 9 a.m. }

Sandridge - Parish Hall

Infant Weighing	2nd & 4th Wednesdays 2.30-3.30 p.m.
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Shenley - Village Hall

Infant Welfare

1st & 3rd Wednesdays - 2-4 p.m.
(Dr. Attends)

Wheathampstead - Mead Hall, East Lane.

Infant Welfare

2nd & 4th Fridays - 2.30-4 p.m.
(Dr. Attends 3.00 p.m.)

Some of the County Council premises are also used by other organisations principally the Family Planning Association who hold sessions at St. Albans, Borehamwood and Harpenden, and the Blood Transfusion Service who hold Donor Sessions at St. Albans Principal Health Clinic.

Hospitals

I am indebted to Mr. K.S. Robson, Group Secretary, Mid-Herts. Group Hospital Management Committee, for the following information relating to Hill End, High Wick and St. Albans City Hospitals.

HILL END HOSPITAL

No. of Beds	747	Psychiatric
No. of Discharges	992	

Out-Patients

No. of New Patients	180
No. of Attendances	1,522

Day Patients

No. of New Patients	129
No. of Attendances	8,671

X-Ray Department	3,469	Units
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Physiotherapy Department	3,646	Attendances
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HIGH WICK

Regional Unit for Psychotic and Maladjusted Children

Beds	18
Discharges	7
Waiting List	10

ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL

	Beds Allocated	In-Patient Discharges	New Out-Patients	Total Attendances
General Medicine	71.5	1,324	726	4,402
Paediatrics	18.9	393	382	2,402
Infectious Diseases	7.8	49		
Diseases of the Chest	2.8		766	3,722
Dermatology		1	503	1,626
Neurology			67	226
Physical Medicine			328	3,069
V.D.			453	875
Geriatrics	84	157		
General Surgery	58.4	1,832	1,785	6,348
E.N.T. (T & A) }		155	} 1,239	2,750
E.N.T. (Other) }	8.7	208		
Trau. and Orth. Surgery	38.3	1,180	1,795	5,087
Ophthalmology	7.4	252	746	3,176
Radiotherapy			66	611
Thoracic Surgery			12	67
Dentistry		16	468	1,289
Neurosurgery			12	27
Gynaecology	24.6	878	951	3,056
Obstetrics - Ante-Natal			913	8,042
- Post-Natal	35.3	1,094	797	797
Special Care Baby Unit	12	118		
Mental Illness			234	887
Allergy			256	256
Private Section 1	6			
" " 4	6			
Other Medical			705	1,339
Totals			13,409	51,474
Accident & Emergency	375.2	7,667	14,189	24,275

Maternity:	Live Births	904
	Still Births	14

X-Ray Department: 69,272 Units

Physiotherapy Department:

20,132 In-Patient Treatments
3,899 Group Exercises (In-Patients)
30,039 Out-Patient Treatments
5,187 Group Exercises (Out-Patients)

Section C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	18
Whooping Cough	11
Measles	224
Food Poisoning	4
Infective Hepatitis	2
Dysentery	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1

Food Poisoning

Four cases of food poisoning were reported in the City during 1971, and all were sporadic cases. Salmonella infections were found to be responsible for 2 of the 4 cases, in the other two cases the cause of the infection was not traced.

Tuberculosis

During 1971 the following new cases of tuberculosis were notified in the St. Albans City.

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	1	-	-	-	1	-
5 - 14 years	-	1	-	-	-	1
15 - 24 years	2	1	1	-	3	1
25 - 44 years	3	1	1	1	4	2
45 - 64 years	3	1	-	1	3	2
65 years and over	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total	10	4	2	2	12	6

During the year there were 3 respiratory (2 male and 1 female) and one non-respiratory (Male), cases transferred into the Area, 23 cases were removed from our list.

The number of cases of tuberculosis still requiring supervision as at 31st December, 1971, and known to us, was as follows:-

<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
115	100	25	25	315

Venereal Diseases

The number of new cases of venereal diseases in the St. Albans Division during the year were as set out below. The high number of cases of gonorrhoea continues to be a cause of concern, but it is gratifying to note the low incidence of syphilis. The County Council installed an automatic recorded message telephone system during the year. By dialling St. Albans 64855 enquirers are now able to obtain a description of the commoner symptoms of venereal disease, together with times of the local clinics. The County Council is giving active consideration to more health education on this subject in an attempt to halt what has now reached virtually epidemic proportions, at least as far as gonorrhoea is concerned.

<u>Syphilis</u>		<u>Gonorrhoea</u>		<u>Other Genital Infections</u>		<u>Other Conditions</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
1	1	27	26	68		59	33	155	115

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,
36 St. Peter's Street,
St. Albans.

June 1972

To: The Right Worshipful the Mayor,
Aldermen and Councillors of the City of St. Albans

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1971.

I was appointed as your Chief Public Health Inspector on September 9th, Mr. Goddard, the previous Chief Public Health Inspector having retired on August 9th. Mr. Goddard had acted in this capacity for thirty-two years and in that time had been responsible for many improvements in environmental health.

Up to Mr. Goddard's retirement we had a full establishment of professional staff. Mr. Harmsworth, Additional Public Health Inspector was appointed as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector in October and the vacancy for an Additional Public Health Inspector was not filled at the end of the year.

The majority of the work reported on here was, therefore, under the leadership of Mr. Goddard, and I should like to pay a personal tribute for the help and guidance he has given me during my years in the Department.

The two unauthorised caravan sites at Cotlandswick and Park Street Roundabout continued to be used, and at last a proper water supply was laid on at the Cotlandswick site. Eventually this site was closed and sealed off and the occupants re-housed at Barley Mow Site in the Rural District. A permanent site for six families is in course of construction on the old sewage works at Park Street and when this is completed the Roundabout site, where the number of families has varied between 7 and 9 in the year, will be closed and sealed off and the occupants re-housed on the new site.

Some consternation was caused in November when six more families arrived at the Roundabout site but they were quickly evicted with the co-operation of the County Council staff. Also on occasion, itinerants have camped on the verges of the A 405 but have not been allowed to remain very long.

Improvements in the condition of catering premises have continued, and more attention paid to catering and toilet facilities in licensed premises where there has been an increase in the provision of meals and snacks and where the premises are often inadequate for the purpose.

Progress has continued in dealing with unsatisfactory housing conditions by closure, repair and improvements in standards in houses in multiple occupation.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Protection Committee for their support, fellow officers, Mr. J.D. Curzon, the Public Analyst, and members of the staff for their co-operation during the year.

L.A. Croft
Chief Public Health Inspector

INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of visits made during the year:-

Public Health Acts

Houses, Primary Inspections	117
Revisits	836
Moveable Dwellings	82
Infectious Diseases	184
Theatres, Cinemas & Public Halls	4
Swimming Pools	53
Drainage	332
Dirty & Verminous Premises	15
Dilapidated Premises	2
Keeping of Animals	6
Sundry Nuisances	220
Hairdressers	1

Clean Air Act

Smoke Observations	38
Boilerhouses	13
Smoke Nuisances	37
Pollution Measurements	420

Housing Acts

Houses, Primary Inspections	123
Revisits	197
Overcrowding	10
Houses in Multiple Occupation	148

Factories Act

Factories with Power	32
Factories without Power	2
Building Sites	6

Food Premises

Visits - see later section

Noise Abatement Act

Noise Observations	226
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Pet Animals Act - Inspections

71

Animal Boarding Establishments Act

7

Riding Establishments Act

7

Miscellaneous Visits

446

Interviews

514

DEFECTS REMEDIED AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT

The defects and nuisances remedied or abated were 360, and one hundred and fifty-nine preliminary and sixty-seven statutory notices were served in connection therewith.

In addition to these notices, the abatement of insanitary conditions is effected by an interview with those directly concerned.

The following summary gives particulars of work carried out as a result of inspections:

GENERAL

Roofs renewed or repaired	17
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	3
Rainwater gutters/pipes renewed or repaired	27
External walls rebuilt or repaired	13
Wall or ceiling plaster renewed or repaired	29
Floors renewed or repaired	6
Windows or doors renewed or repaired	41
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	1
Stairs renewed or repaired	1
Dampness abated	24
Ventilation provided or improved	3
Yards and passages paved or repaired	1
Accumulations removed	4
Dustbins provided	1
Repairs to water supplies	3
Sinks and basins provided	5
Baths provided	1
Drains provided or repaired	7
Drains connected to sewer	1
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	15
W.C. Provided or rebuilt	2
W.C.'s repaired	11
Gullies provided or repaired	10
Waste pipes and soil pipes provided or repaired	2
General repairs not included above	12
Drains and cesspools cleansed	7
Cesspools abolished	1
Dirty premises cleansed	3
Premises rat-proofed	2
Dangerous and dilapidated structures dealt with	1
Overcrowding abated	1
Smoke nuisances abated	3
Noise nuisances abated	5
Other nuisances abated	5
Fire escape provided	1

FOOD REGULATIONS

Rooms cleansed	21
Equipment cleansed	13
Food and equipment washing facilities improved	5
Staff washing facilities improved	12
Food storage improved	7
Other matters remedied	33

HOUSING

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. Houses Demolished

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year <u>Persons</u> <u>Families</u>
In Clearance Areas:		
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	2 1
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	-	- -
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act 1957	-	- -
NOT in Clearance Areas:		
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957	1	- -
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	-	- -
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	- -
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	- -

B. Unfit Houses Closed

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957	13	30	11
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act 1957	-	-	-

C. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(11) After informal action by local authority	109	-
(12) After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts	30	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	7	6

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act 1957)

Position at end of Year:	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of separate Dwellings contained in column (1)</u>
	(1)	(2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(15) Licenced for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of occupants of houses in column (1)</u>
	(1)	(2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Order, purchased in the Year	-	-

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

I was able to give more attention to dealing with unsatisfactory conditions in houses in multiple occupation. 148 visits were made to such houses and two Directions to Prevent or Reduce Overcrowding in a House in Multiple Occupation under Section 19 of the Housing Act 1961 were made.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are one hundred and thirty-six caravans in the City stationed singly or in groups.

The Corporation owns two sites, one at Drakes Drive, which holds thirty-seven caravans, and one at Cell Barnes Lane, which holds eight caravans.

There are two unauthorised gypsy caravan sites with a total of nineteen caravans. Cotlandswick site closed on 29th June and the occupants removed to Barley Mow site in the St. Albans Rural District.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

This Act came into force on 1st April 1952, and the City Council adopted the recommendations of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals regarding conditions of licence. Inspections revealed that conditions were satisfactory.

Six licences were renewed during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Three premises within the City are licensed under the above Act. Regular visits revealed that conditions were satisfactory.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS 1964 & 1970

One premises is licensed under the above Act and is found to be well conducted.

SWIMMING BATHS

Water at the Corporation Swimming Baths in Cottonmill Lane is obtained from the main supply of the Colne Valley Water Company. Regular inspections of the Baths have been carried out and twenty-four samples, twelve from the shallow (inlet) and twelve from the deep (outlet) end were taken, covering the period May to September, twenty of the samples were satisfactory but four had a high plate count.

Satisfactory reports were received on nine samples of water submitted from the Verulamium Paddling Pool.

In addition, samples were taken during the same period from the pools at St. Albans School (ten) and St. Albans High School (ten). This work is advisory and is done in co-operation with the school authorities.

Westminster Lodge Swimming Pool opened in May. Sixty-one samples were taken, twenty-two from the deep end (three high plate count), twenty-two from the shallow end (three high plate count) and nineteen from the training pool (eight high plate count).

WATER SUPPLIES

The whole of the City area is served from public water mains direct to the houses with the exception of a very small number of houses in proposed Clearance Areas, where the supply is by means of stand-pipes.

Quarterly samples of water from the mains supply of the Colne Valley Water Company have been submitted to the Public Analyst for bacteriological examination, and all the samples were very satisfactory.

SEWERAGE

With the exception of a few houses connected to cesspools, all properties are on main drainage, the whole of the City being within the area of the West Herts Main Drainage Authority.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The following table shows the visits paid to food premises during the year:-

Butchers' shops and stalls	56
Fishmongers	29
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	28
Grocers	115
Fried Fish Shops	6
Other Food Shops	48
Bakehouses	30
Licensed premises	87
Restaurants, Dining Rooms and Kitchens	120
Factory Canteens	12
Mobile Canteens	4
School Canteens	12
Other Food Premises	88
Dairies and Milkshops	60
Ice Cream Premises	60
Water Cress Beds	4
Food Vehicles	19
Vending Machines	15

As will be seen from the foregoing, regular inspections of food premises have been carried out throughout the year. Generally speaking, the standards are satisfactory. However, one restaurant proprietor was fined a total of £96 for eight contraventions under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

A list of food condemned at these and other premises is included in a later paragraph. This includes a large amount of frozen food removed from retail premises owing to refrigerator breakdown. Often the breakdown is discovered after the weekend, resulting in the necessity to examine and list hundreds of sodden packets of food. Retailers have been requested to check refrigerators more frequently and not to overload them in order to reduce some of this tedious work.

Visits were made when funfairs came to the City, particularly regarding the food hygiene of hot dog stalls, mobile fish & chips vans etc. Generally, conditions were satisfactory.

Inspections of food stalls on the market are carried out every Saturday. Generally the traders comply with the Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, although most Saturdays it is necessary to remind some traders that greengrocery should be placed on empty boxes or staging raised off the ground to protect from contamination, e.g. dogs.

PRESERVED FOODS, ETC

Thirty-two premises are registered for the preparation and manufacture of preserved food such as sausages, ham cooking and meat pickling.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

One hundred and two complaints regarding the condition and/or quality of food were received, including the under-mentioned. The number of complaints was more than in the previous year partly because the public are now more inclined to refer these matters to the local authority for investigation. Each complaint is thoroughly investigated (a) because a complaint has been made and there may be a contravention of the Food and Drugs Act and (b) of equal importance, to take steps to prevent similar complaints, e.g. by advice on stock rotation and prevention of insect infestation.

'Dirty' marks on inside of bottle of sterilised milk, which on investigation proved to be deposits of milk solids which formed owing to the sterilising process.

Peculiar taste of Paprika. On investigation it was discovered that this spice had been stored on a shelf in the purchaser's home for some months and had, therefore, deteriorated in quality. A sample of the same brand of Paprika was submitted to the Public Analyst, who found it to be satisfactory.

A live earwig was found in a sliced loaf two days after purchase but it was impossible to determine whether this entered the loaf before or after purchase.

Greyish matter floating on top of cream in a bottle of milk which was discovered to be emulsified butterfat, formed by frictional effects during the filling process, a defect which tends to occur in the summer months.

Complaint was made that frozen peas contained rodent droppings, however, on investigation the foreign matter was found to be vegetable debris.

Complaint was made regarding mould spots in a carton of yoghurt. On investigation it was found that the yoghurt had been left in a warm porch all day after delivery by a roundsman, placed in a refrigerator overnight and the mould discovered later in the morning. It was not possible to determine whether the mould had been present when delivered.

Complaint was made that a packet of Pumpernickle was mouldy. Thorough investigation with the importers and retailers showed that the outer wrapper had been damaged but it was not possible to discover whether this happened in Germany or elsewhere. At my suggestion the retailer now employs a 'Daily Code Officer' whose duty it is to constantly check perishable foods for condition and code.

A complaint was received regarding the presence of a flower head in a sliced loaf. Investigation suggested that the flower head had been deliberately placed in the loaf after wrapping.

A can of pimentos was found to contain the finger of a red rubber glove. This complaint was referred to the importers and as the product was packed in Spain it was decided that no further action could be taken.

A complaint that a tin of tomato soup contained a maggot was not justified

as the maggot was in fact a fruit pip.

Complaint that a chocolate bar contained glass was not justified as the 'glass' was a large sugar crystal.

Complaint regarding an unsound joint of pork revealed that the meat had been left for some hours in the boot of a car on a summers' day.

Concern was expressed at the quality of meals produced for the Meals on Wheels service. Samples were taken and examined by the Public Analyst who reported on their good quality and nutritional value.

The following complaints were dealt with in the Magistrates' Court:

Drawing pin in yeast	fine £25 + £2.50 costs
Mouldy soft rolls	fine £10
Worm in salad roll	fine £ 5
Hair in packet of ham	fine £10
Mouldy Scotch pies	fine £25
Fly in sausage roll	conditional discharge for two years
Mouldy chestnuts	absolute discharge - costs £5.50.

AIR POLLUTION

Recording of sulphur dioxide and smoke emissions at Mandeville Clinic and in Victoria Street, which commenced in 1963 have continued. The reduction in smoke emissions has again continued and graphs are produced showing the average readings at the two recording stations. It will be seen that the emission of sulphur dioxide fluctuates considerably but there was a slight decrease at both stations during the year.

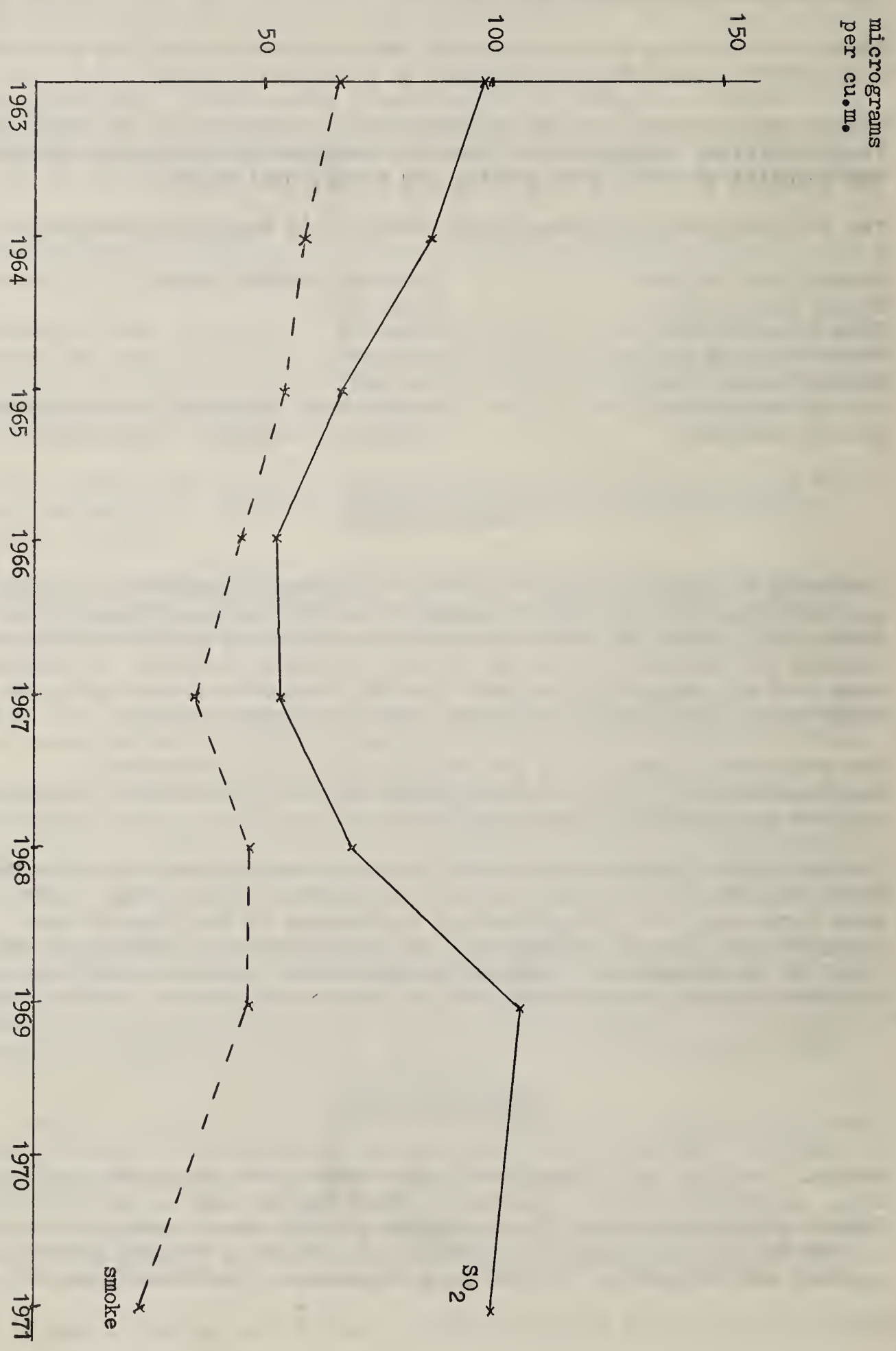
The reduction in smoke over the years is due to (a) industrial improvements and (b) the gradual discontinuance of the use of bituminous coal on open grates in houses, offices, etc.

The majority of smoke now produced is from domestic premises and as this is discharged at a low level it is very apparent on an autumn evening when fires are lit. Large areas of the housing of the City are now supplied with central heating, and gas radiators etc., continue to replace coal fires in large numbers. However, certain areas of small rented properties and some Council estates still rely on out of date methods of heating.

HEALTH EDUCATION

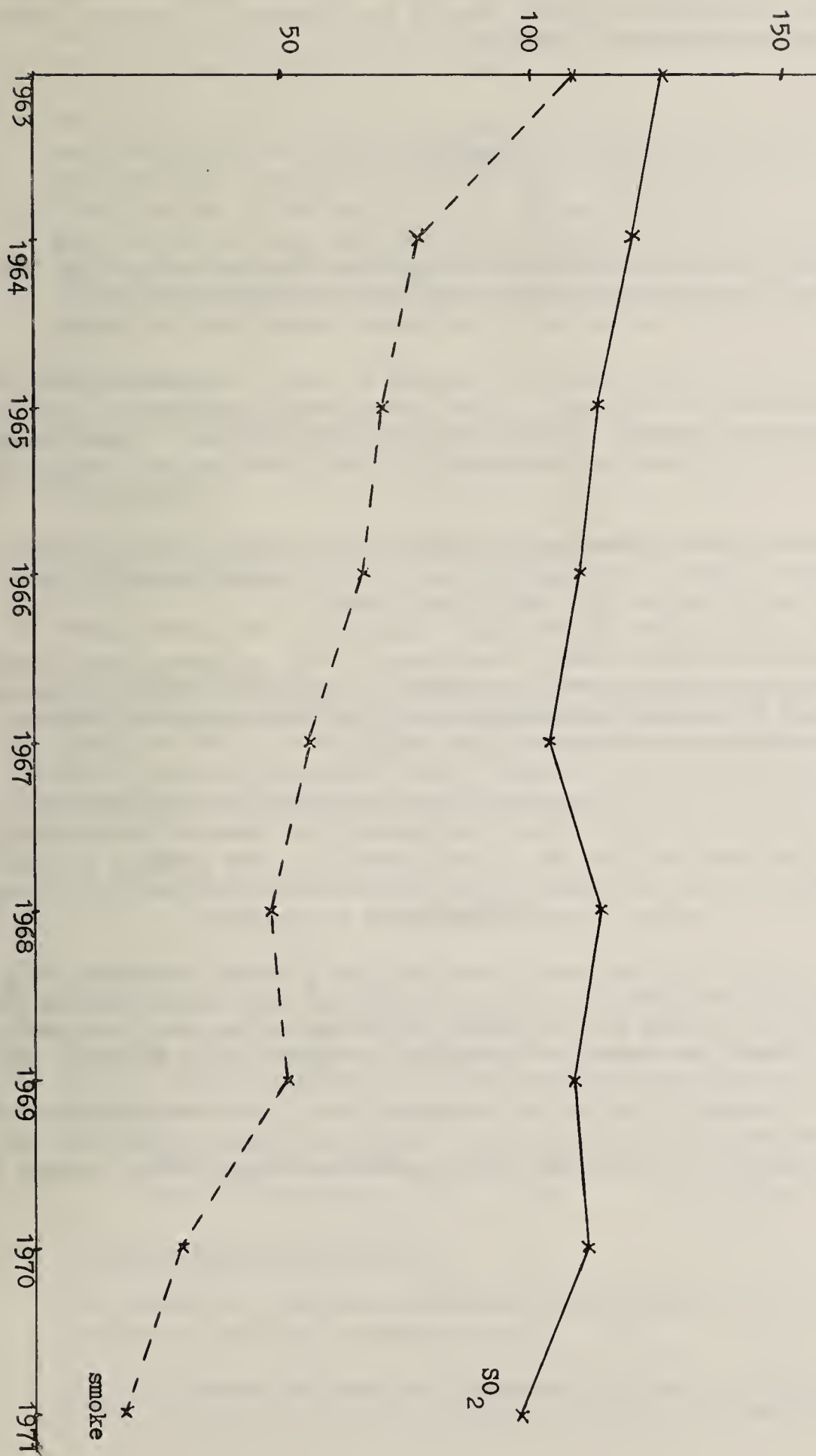
Several lectures and informal talks have been given to groups, guilds, etc., on the work of the Department. Food Hygiene and air pollution are always popular subjects. The pupils of a local school were particularly interested in environmental pollution. A lecture on housing and food hygiene was included in the training programme of the Home Helps.

Mandeville Clinic



Victoria Street

micrograms
per cu.m.



For the eighth year in succession a food hygiene course was held in conjunction with the Health Department of the St. Albans Rural District Council and the College of Further Education. Sixteen students engaged in the food trade passed the examination and obtained the Certificate of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. Eleven of these were from the school meals service.

NOISE

Complaints were received regarding noise from motor vehicles from residents in a street leading to a busy factory where the canteen was also used as a Social Club. These complaints mostly referred to banging of car doors, sounding of car horns, etc., late at night.

The firm concerned were anxious to pursue a 'good neighbour' policy and on my representations agreed to alter car parking arrangements and to remind employees of their obligations to nearby tenants. These measures resulted in a considerable improvement in the situation and complaints ceased.

Complaints were received of noise from residents near a factory where castings were cleaned. Representations to the company resulted in operations being changed and complaints ceased.

Complaints were received from a residential area, of noise from a nearby works where heavy machinery was cleaned and repaired. Some improvements were effected by control of working hours, but the situation was not completely resolved by the end of the year.

A factory where reinforced concrete beams were manufactured had been the cause of complaint for some time, particularly as some of the casting operations had been carried out in the open air. The company had agreed to some restrictions on working hours but the situation was only finally resolved when the company ceased operations completely.

A grass track motor cycle meeting was held on a Sunday afternoon in a 'rural' part of the district. Prior notice had been given of this event, and observations showed that although the motor cycles were extremely noisy no nuisance was caused to occupants of houses some distance away.

Operators of pneumatic drills on roadworks, etc., had occasionally to be reminded that mufflers must be used. These can reduce efficiency and cause overheating, but this has to be considered against the comfort of the general public.

PEST CONTROL

(a) Rats and Mice

Premises treated - rats 597 (decrease from previous year), mice 214 (increase from previous year).

Warfarin is still the poison generally used against rats. Mice are more difficult to kill and we now use alpha-chloralose (which reduces body temperature) and traps to deal with these rodents. Total amount of poison used was $11\frac{1}{2}$ hundredweight.

There are 15 annual contracts arranged for dealing with treatments in business premises and forty-one such premises were dealt with on casual contract.

(b) Verulamium

The lake islands were inspected and no infestation was discovered.

(c) Other Pests

643 wasps nests were destroyed, considerably more than in the previous year.

186 pigeons were destroyed, more than in the previous year.

A considerable number of complaints were received regarding bees and these are passed on to local beekeepers who are pleased to remove a swarm. Complaints were also received regarding small field bees flying around house windows, but as these bees are harmless, complainants were so advised.

ICE CREAM

(a) Premises

Premises (including eight registered during the year) for the sale of ice cream under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 are as follows:-

Manufacture and sale of ice cream	2
Sale of ice cream	135

(b) Bacteriological Examination

The results of the bacteriological examination of ice cream during the year were satisfactory.

Of the seventy-four samples examined, fifty-six were placed in Grade 1, seven in Grade 2, seven in Grade 3 and four in Grade 4.

(c) Chemical Examination

Four samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis and the Public Analyst reported that they were of good quality and complied with the requirements of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959.

MILK AND DAIRIES

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Number of premises registered as Dairies at 31.13.71	1
Number of persons registered as Distributors at 31.12.71	55

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

Number of persons holding at 31.12.71:-

Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation "Ultra Heat Treated"	24
Dealers' (Pasteuriser's) Licences	1
Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation "Pasteurised"	41
Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation "Sterilised"	23

The following table shows the results of the bacteriological examination of "Designated" milk during 1971. In the course of these examinations "Pasteurised" milks are submitted to the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests, "Ultra Heat Treaded" milks are submitted to the Colony Count Test and "Sterilised" and "Separated" milks are submitted to the Turbidity Test.

The figures in brackets refer to the corresponding results in 1970.

Designation	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Colony Count Test	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	58 (48)	57(48)	1(-)	58(48)	-				
Pasteurised Channel Island	30 (40)	30(40)	-	30(40)	-				
Separated	1 (-)					1(-)	-		
Sterilised	2 (-)					2(-)	-		
U.H.T.	4 (-)							4(-)	-
TOTALS	95 (88)	87(88)	1(-)	88(88)	-	3(-)	-	4(-)	-

FOOD AND DRUGS

The Public Analyst (Mr. J.D. Curzon, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.) reports on samples submitted during the year, as follows:-

"The number of samples examined under the Food and Drugs Act for the year ending 31st December amounted to 139 of which 59 were Formal and 80 Informal. There were 50 Formal samples of Milk.

The following table shows the average composition of the milk samples as compared with those submitted during the previous twelve months.

	January 1970 to <u>December 1970</u>	January 1971 to <u>December 1971</u>
Fat:	3.67%	3.53%
Solids-non-fat:	8.83%	8.80%

It will be seen from the above table that there has been a slight decrease in both the average fat content and the solids-non-fat content as compared with the previous year which I do not find significant.

All the samples of milk were up to standard and complied with the Sale of Milk Regulations in respect of their composition and were free from preservatives.

A miscellaneous selection of samples of various kinds has been examined during the year and these can most conveniently be divided into three categories:-

FOODSTUFFS SPICES DRUGS

FOODSTUFFS

Butters	Margarine	Lards
Fats	Marzipan	Desiccated Coconut
Pork Chipolatas	Sausage Meats	Pork and Beef Sausages
Pork Sausages	Black Pudding	Pork Dripping
Cheeses	Beef Sausages	Orange Squash
Lime Juice Cordial	Lemon Drink	Diabetic Orange Squash
Lemon Squash	Dubonnet	Diabetic Lemon Squash
Dubonnet Blonde	Pasta	Vermicelli with Egg
Pasta with Egg	Lasagne with Egg	Vermicelli
Spaghetti	Dairy Ice Cream	Ice Cream
Washed Currants	Washed Sultanas	Washed Seedless Raisins

The above samples of foodstuffs were all satisfactory.

Four samples of Pork Sausages, two samples of Beef Sausages and one sample of Pork and Beef Sausages were submitted to me for examination during the year and I set out below the average meat content of these samples:

Pork	...	...	...	...	73%
Beef	...	...	...	...	59%
Pork and Beef	...	...	...	...	69%

The meat content found in all of these samples complied with the minimum requirements of the Sausages and other Meat Products Regulations 1967. The amounts of Sulphur Dioxide in all of these sausages were within the permitted limit.

SPICES

Garlic powder	Meat tenderiser	Steak spice
Paprika	Curry powder	Chili powder

These were all of good quality and with one exception no complaints could be made as to their composition. I took exception to the high moisture content found in the Chili Powder but I understand that this particular pack has now been discontinued.

DRUGS

Friars Balsam	Castor oil	Glycerine
Camphorated Oil	Chemical food	Iodine
Gee's linctus	Olive oil	Medicinal liquid
Spirit of Camphor		Paraffin

All the above samples of drugs were satisfactory.

TOWN WATER SUPPLY

I have made, as usual, during the twelve months under review, a quarterly examination of the St. Albans Water supply, and am pleased to be able to report that it continues to possess a high degree of bacteriological purity and is, in every way, suitable to be used for both drinking and other general domestic purposes.

Your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. R.E.C. Goddard, also submitted to me during the year under review, certain special samples and I will now refer to these.

HAGGIS

The sample of Haggis submitted with the complaint that it was of poor quality. I did not find that this was the case and in fact the composition was fully up to the accepted standard.

CANNED TUNA

A sample of canned Tuna was submitted with the complaint that the fish had a peculiar colour and metallic taste. I did not find that any of these comments was justified.

STAPLE FROM BEEF STEAK PIE WITH KIDNEY

The metal staple which I examined was very similar in chemical composition to others provided by the company who made the pie. I found

it impossible to ascertain whether or not the staple was baked with the case.

SALMON AND CUCUMBER ROLLS

Salmon and cucumber rolls were submitted with the complaint that there was too little salmon in the rolls.

The amount of salmon which I found, although not generous, was still sufficient to justify the description of "Salmon and Cucumber Roll".

TOMATO JUICE

A sample of Tomato Juice together with the original can in which it was contained was submitted to me. The can itself was in very poor condition, the surface of the tin plate having been very severely attacked by the contents and part of the surface was in fact rusty.

The Tomato Juice contained large amounts of iron and tin and in my opinion was responsible for the sickness and diarrhoea suffered by the consumers.

CRESS AND CRESS WATERS

Samples of treated and untreated cress together with samples of water taken from the cress beds have been submitted to me. A small amount of contamination was present in the cress bed water and also in the untreated cress, but this is reduced to a safe level by the dipping into hypochlorite solution which the cress received before being sold.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. R.E.C. Goddard, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H., his Deputy, Mr. L.A. Croft, and their colleagues in the Public Health Department, for the valuable co-operation I have received from them.

I am sure that this helpful co-operation will continue under the guidance of your new Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L.A. Croft, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

My best wishes go to Mr. Goddard on his retirement."

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Three hundred and fifty-five visits were made for the inspection of meat and other foods, and the following list shows the food condemned:-

Fruit	1947 tins
Tomatoes	3024 tins
Vegetables	733 tins
Milk/Cream	83 tins
Meat	197 tins

Fish	125 tins
Fruit Juice	236 tins
Baked Beans	85 tins
Rice	143 tins
Soup	51 tins
Miscellaneous	358 tins
Unlabelled tins	29 cases
Apricot Pulp	20 lbs.
Bacon	939 lbs.
Wet Fish	137 lbs.
Beef	259 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Ham	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cheese	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Miscellaneous	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Oxtails	26 lbs.
Rabbit	44 lbs.
Pigs Kidneys	15 lbs.
Calf	51 lbs.
Sheeps Kidneys	60 lbs.
Imported (Fresh) Tomatoes	150 lbs.
Butter	175 lbs.
Pork Pies	108 lbs.
Frozen Meat	53 pkts.
"	162 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Frozen Fish	111 pkts.
Frozen Vegetables	200 pkts.
Miscellaneous Frozen Food	7969 items
Yoghurt	120 cartons
Ice Cream	597 fl.oz.
Ice Lollies	551
Sweets	183 pkts.
Chocolate	128 bars
Nuts	25 pkts.
Lollipops	1 case
Chewing Gum	1 case

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	280	32	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	9	6	-	-
TOTAL	307	40	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Section 133)

Nature of Work	Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists of the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists
Wearing) Making apparel) etc. Cleaning and Washing	3	-	-
Other classes of work	-	-	-
Total	3	-	-

